

Greek language

Greek (Greek: Ελληνικά, romanized: *Elliniká*) is an independent branch of the Indo-European family of languages, native to Greece, Cyprus, Albania and other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. It has the longest documented history of any living Indo-European language, spanning at least 3,500 years of written records.^[3] Its writing system has been the Greek alphabet for the major part of its history; other systems, such as Linear B and the Cypriot syllabary, were used previously.^[4] The alphabet arose from the Phoenician script and was in turn the basis of the Latin, Cyrillic, Armenian, Coptic, Gothic, and many other writing systems.

The Greek language holds an important place in the history of the Western world and Christianity; the canon of ancient Greek literature includes works in the Western canon such as the epic poems *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Greek is also the language in which many of the foundational texts in science, especially astronomy, mathematics and logic and Western philosophy, such as the Platonic dialogues and the works of Aristotle, are composed; the New Testament of the Christian Bible was written in Koiné Greek. Together with the Latin texts and traditions of the Roman world, the study of the Greek texts and society of antiquity constitutes the discipline of Classics.

During antiquity, Greek was a widely spoken lingua franca in the Mediterranean world, West Asia and many places beyond. It would eventually become the official parlance of the Byzantine Empire and develop into Medieval Greek.^[5] In its modern form, Greek is the official language in two countries, Greece and Cyprus, a recognized minority language in seven other countries, and is one of the 24 official languages of the European Union. The language is spoken by at least 13.4 million people today in Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Albania, and Turkey and by the Greek diaspora.

Greek roots are often used to coin new words for other languages; Greek and Latin are the predominant sources of international scientific vocabulary.

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	Ελληνικά
Pronunciation	[eliniˈka]
Region	<div>Greece</div> <div>Cyprus</div> <div>Asia Minor</div> <div>Balkans</div> <div>Black Sea coast</div> <div>Eastern Mediterranean</div> <div>Southern Italy</div>
Ethnicity	Greeks
Native speakers	13.4 million (2012) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Indo-European<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hellenic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greek</div>
Early form	Proto-Greek
Dialects	<div>Ancient dialects</div> <div>Modern dialects</div>
Writing system	Greek alphabet
Language codes	
ISO 639-1	el (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?iso_639_1=el)
ISO 639-2	<div>gre (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=175) (B)</div> <div>ell (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=175) (T)</div>
ISO 639-3	<div>Variously:</div> <div>e11 – Modern Greek</div> <div>grc – Ancient Greek</div> <div>cpg – Cappadocian Greek</div> <div>gmy – Mycenaean Greek</div> <div>pnt – Pontic</div> <div>tsd – Tsakonian</div> <div>yej – Yevanic</div>

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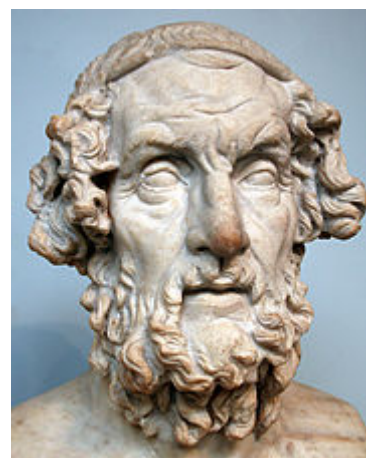
External links

Glottolog

gree1276 (<http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/gree1276>)^[2]

Linguasphere

56-AAA-a
56-AAA-aa to -am (varieties)



Idealised portrayal of Homer

History

Greek has been spoken in the Balkan peninsula since around the 3rd millennium BC,^[6] or possibly earlier.^[7] The earliest written evidence is a Linear B clay tablet found in Messenia that dates to between 1450 and 1350 BC,^[8] making Greek the world's oldest recorded living language. Among the Indo-European languages, its date of earliest written attestation is matched only by the now-extinct Anatolian languages.

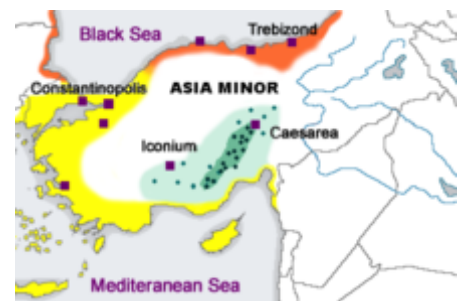
Periods

The Greek language is conventionally divided into the following periods:

- **Proto-Greek**: the unrecorded but assumed last ancestor of all known varieties of Greek. The unity of Proto-Greek would have ended as Hellenic migrants entered the Greek peninsula sometime in the Neolithic era or the Bronze Age.^[note 1]
- **Mycenaean Greek**: the language of the Mycenaean civilization. It is recorded in the Linear B script on tablets dating from the 15th century BC onwards.
- **Ancient Greek**: in its various dialects, the language of the Archaic and Classical periods of the ancient Greek civilization. It was widely known throughout the Roman Empire. Ancient Greek fell into disuse in western Europe in the Middle Ages, but remained officially in use in the Byzantine world and was reintroduced to the rest of Europe with the Fall of Constantinople and Greek migration to western Europe.
- **Koine Greek**: The fusion of Ionian with Attic, the dialect of Athens, began the process that resulted in the creation of the first common Greek dialect, which became a lingua franca across the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East. Koine Greek can be initially traced within the armies and conquered territories of Alexander the Great and after the Hellenistic colonization of the known world, it was spoken from Egypt to the fringes of India. After the Roman conquest of Greece, an unofficial bilingualism of Greek and Latin was established in the city of Rome and Koine Greek became a first or second language in the Roman Empire. The origin of Christianity can also be traced through Koine Greek, because the Apostles used this form of the language to spread Christianity. It is also known as **Hellenistic Greek**, **New Testament Greek**, and sometimes **Biblical Greek** because it was the original language of the New Testament and the Old Testament was translated into the same language via the Septuagint.
- **Medieval Greek**, also known as **Byzantine Greek**: the continuation of Koine Greek, up to the demise of the Byzantine Empire in the 15th century. *Medieval Greek* is a cover phrase for a whole continuum of different speech and writing styles, ranging from vernacular continuations of spoken Koine that were already approaching Modern Greek in many respects, to highly learned forms imitating classical Attic. Much of the written Greek that was used as the official language of the Byzantine Empire was an eclectic middle-ground variety based on the tradition of written Koine.
- **Modern Greek** (Neo-Hellenic):^[10] Stemming from Medieval Greek, Modern Greek usages can be traced in the Byzantine period, as early as the 11th century. It is the language used by the modern Greeks, and, apart from Standard Modern Greek, there are several dialects of it.



Proto-Greek-speaking area according to linguist Vladimir I. Georgiev



Distribution of varieties of Greek in Anatolia, 1910. Demotic in yellow. Pontic in orange. Cappadocian Greek in green, with green dots indicating individual Cappadocian Greek villages.^[9]

Diglossia

In the modern era, the Greek language entered a state of diglossia: the coexistence of vernacular and archaizing written forms of the language. What came to be known as the Greek language question was a polarization between two competing varieties of Modern Greek: Dimotiki, the vernacular form of Modern Greek proper, and Katharevousa, meaning 'purified', a compromise between Dimotiki and Ancient Greek, which was developed in the early 19th century and was used for literary and official purposes in the newly

formed Greek state. In 1976, Dimotiki was declared the official language of Greece, having incorporated features of Katharevousa and giving birth to Standard Modern Greek, which is used today for all official purposes and in education.^[11]

Historical unity

The historical unity and continuing identity between the various stages of the Greek language are often emphasized. Although Greek has undergone morphological and phonological changes comparable to those seen in other languages, never since classical antiquity has its cultural, literary, and orthographic tradition been interrupted to the extent that one can speak of a new language emerging. Greek speakers today still tend to regard literary works of ancient Greek as part of their own rather than a foreign language.^[12] It is also often stated that the historical changes have been relatively slight compared with some other languages. According to one estimation, "Homeric Greek is probably closer to demotic than 12-century Middle English is to modern spoken English".^[13]



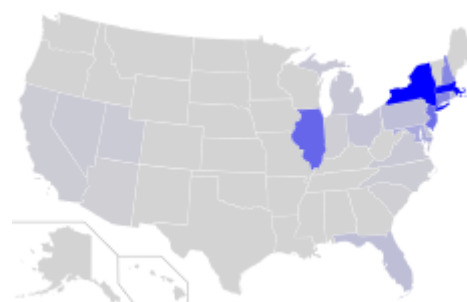
The distribution of major modern Greek dialect areas

Geographic distribution

Greek is spoken today by at least 13 million people, principally in Greece and Cyprus along with a sizable Greek-speaking minority in Albania near the Greek-Albanian border.^[10] A significant percentage of Albania's population has some basic knowledge of the Greek language due in part to the Albanian wave of immigration to Greece in the 1980s and '90s. Prior to the Greco-Turkish War and the resulting population exchange in 1923 a very large population of Greek-speakers also existed in Turkey, though very few remain today.^[3] A small Greek-speaking community is also found in Bulgaria near the Greek-Bulgarian border. Greek is also spoken worldwide by the sizable Greek diaspora which as notable communities in the United States, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, and throughout the European Union, especially in the United Kingdom and Germany.



Geographic distribution of Greek language in the Russian Empire (1897 census)



Spread of Greek in the United States

Historically, significant Greek-speaking communities and regions were found throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, in what are today Southern Italy, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, and Libya; in the area of the Black Sea, in what are today Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan; and, to a lesser extent, in the Western Mediterranean in and around colonies such as Massalia, Monoikos, and Mainake.

Official status

Greek, in its modern form, is the official language of Greece, where it is spoken by almost the entire population.^[14] It is also the official language of Cyprus (nominally alongside Turkish).^[15] Because of the membership of Greece and Cyprus in the European Union, Greek is one of the organization's 24 official languages.^[16] Furthermore, Greek is officially recognized as official in Dropull and Himara (Albania), and as a minority language all over Albania,^[17] as well as in parts of Italy, Armenia, Romania, and Ukraine as a regional or minority language in the framework of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.^[18] Greeks are also a recognized ethnic minority in Hungary.^[19]

Characteristics

The phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary of the language show both conservative and innovative tendencies across the entire attestation of the language from the ancient to the modern period. The division into conventional periods is, as with all such periodizations, relatively arbitrary, especially because at all periods, Ancient Greek has enjoyed high prestige, and the literate borrowed heavily from it.

Phonology

Across its history, the syllabic structure of Greek has varied little: Greek shows a mixed syllable structure, permitting complex syllabic onsets but very restricted codas. It has only oral vowels and a fairly stable set of consonantal contrasts. The main phonological changes occurred during the Hellenistic and Roman period (see Koine Greek phonology for details):

0:00 / 0:00

Spoken Modern Greek

- replacement of the pitch accent with a stress accent.
- simplification of the system of vowels and diphthongs: loss of vowel length distinction, monophthongisation of most diphthongs and several steps in a chain shift of vowels towards /i/ (iotacism).
- development of the voiceless aspirated plosives /p^h/ and /t^h/ to the voiceless fricatives /f/ and /θ/, respectively; the similar development of /k^h/ to /x/ may have taken place later (the phonological changes are not reflected in the orthography, and both earlier and later phonemes are written with φ, θ, and χ).
- development of the voiced plosives /b/, /d/, and /g/ to their voiced fricative counterparts /β/ (later /v/), /ð/, and /ɣ/.

Morphology

In all its stages, the morphology of Greek shows an extensive set of productive derivational affixes, a limited but productive system of compounding^[20] and a rich inflectional system. Although its morphological categories have been fairly stable over time, morphological changes are present throughout, particularly in the nominal and verbal systems. The major change in the nominal morphology since the classical stage was the disuse of the dative case (its functions being largely taken over by the genitive). The verbal system has lost the infinitive, the synthetically-formed future, and perfect tenses and the optative mood. Many have been replaced by periphrastic (analytical) forms.

Nouns and adjectives

Pronouns show distinctions in person (1st, 2nd, and 3rd), number (singular, dual, and plural in the ancient language; singular and plural alone in later stages), and gender (masculine, feminine, and neuter) and decline for case (from six cases in the earliest forms attested to four in the modern language).^[note 2] Nouns, articles, and adjectives show all the distinctions except for a person. Both attributive and predicative adjectives agree with the noun.

Verbs

The inflectional categories of the Greek verb have likewise remained largely the same over the course of the language's history but with significant changes in the number of distinctions within each category and their morphological expression. Greek verbs have synthetic inflectional forms for:

	Ancient Greek	Modern Greek
Person	first, second and third	also <u>second person formal</u>
Number	singular, <u>dual</u> and plural	singular and plural
<u>tense</u>	<u>present</u> , <u>past</u> and <u>future</u>	past and non-past (future is expressed by a <u>periphrastic construction</u>)
<u>aspect</u>	imperfective, <u>perfective</u> (traditionally called <i>aorist</i>) and perfect (sometimes also called <i>perfective</i> ; see <u>note about terminology</u>)	imperfective and perfective/aorist (perfect is expressed by a periphrastic construction)
<u>mood</u>	<u>indicative</u> , <u>subjunctive</u> , <u>imperative</u> and <u>optative</u>	indicative, subjunctive, ^[note 3] and imperative (other modal functions are expressed by periphrastic constructions)
Voice	<u>active</u> , <u>middle</u> , and <u>passive</u>	active and <u>medio-passive</u>

Syntax

Many aspects of the syntax of Greek have remained constant: verbs agree with their subject only, the use of the surviving cases is largely intact (nominative for subjects and predicates, accusative for objects of most verbs and many prepositions, genitive for possessors), articles precede nouns, adpositions are largely prepositional, relative clauses follow the noun they modify and relative pronouns are clause-initial. However, the morphological changes also have their counterparts in the syntax, and there are also significant differences between the syntax of the ancient and that of the modern form of the language. Ancient Greek made great use of participial constructions and of constructions involving the infinitive, and the modern variety lacks the infinitive entirely (instead of having a raft of new periphrastic constructions) and uses participles more restrictively. The loss of the dative led to a rise of prepositional indirect objects (and the use of the genitive to directly mark these as well). Ancient Greek tended to be verb-final, but neutral word order in the modern language is VSO or SVO.

Vocabulary

Modern Greek inherits most of its vocabulary from Ancient Greek, which in turn is an Indo-European language, but also includes a number of borrowings from the languages of the populations that inhabited Greece before the arrival of Proto-Greeks,^[21] some documented in Mycenaean texts; they include a large number of Greek toponyms. The form and meaning of many words have evolved. Loanwords (words of foreign origin) have entered the language, mainly from Latin, Venetian, and Turkish. During the older periods of Greek, loanwords into Greek acquired Greek inflections, thus leaving only a foreign root word.

Modern borrowings (from the 20th century on), especially from French and English, are typically not inflected; other modern borrowings are derived from South Slavic (Macedonian/Bulgarian) and Eastern Romance languages (Aromanian and Megleno-Romanian).

Greek loanwords in other languages

Greek words have been widely borrowed into other languages, including English: *mathematics*, *physics*, *astronomy*, *democracy*, *philosophy*, *athletics*, *theatre*, *rhetoric*, *baptism*, *evangelist*, etc. Moreover, Greek words and word elements continue to be productive as a basis for coinages: *anthropology*, *photography*, *telephony*, *isomer*, *biomechanics*, *cinematography*, etc. and form, with Latin words, the foundation of international scientific and technical vocabulary like all words ending with *-logy* ("discourse"). There are many English words of Greek origin.^{[22][23]}

Classification

Greek is an independent branch of the Indo-European language family. The ancient language most closely related to it may be ancient Macedonian,^[24] which many scholars suggest may have been a dialect of Greek itself, but it is so poorly attested that it is difficult to conclude anything about it.^[25] Independently of the Macedonian question, some scholars have grouped Greek into Graeco-Phrygian, as Greek and the extinct Phrygian share features that are not found in other Indo-European languages.^[26] Among living languages, some Indo-Europeanists suggest that Greek may be most closely related to Armenian (see Graeco-Armenian) or the Indo-Iranian languages (see Graeco-Aryan), but little definitive evidence has been found for grouping the living branches of the family.^[27] In addition, Albanian has also been considered somewhat related to Greek and Armenian by some linguists. If proven and recognized, the three languages would form a new Balkan sub-branch with other dead European languages.^[28]

Writing system

Linear B

Linear B, attested as early as the late 15th century BC, was the first script used to write Greek.^[29] It is basically a syllabary, which was finally deciphered by Michael Ventris and John Chadwick in the 1950s (its precursor, Linear A, has not been deciphered and most likely encodes a non-Greek language).^[29] The language of the Linear B texts, Mycenaean Greek, is the earliest known form of Greek.^[29]

Cypriot syllabary

Another similar system used to write the Greek language was the Cypriot syllabary (also a descendant of Linear A via the intermediate Cypro-Minoan syllabary), which is closely related to Linear B but uses somewhat different syllabic conventions to represent phoneme sequences. The Cypriot syllabary is attested in Cyprus from the 11th century BC until its gradual abandonment in the late Classical period, in favor of the standard Greek alphabet.^[30]

Greek alphabet

Greek has been written in the Greek alphabet since approximately the 9th century BC. It was created by modifying the Phoenician alphabet, with the innovation of adopting certain letters to represent the vowels. The variant of the alphabet in use today is essentially the late Ionic variant, introduced for writing classical Attic in 403 BC. In classical Greek, as in classical Latin, only upper-case letters existed. The lower-case Greek letters were developed much later by medieval scribes to permit a faster, more convenient cursive writing style with the use of ink and quill.

The Greek alphabet consists of 24 letters, each with an uppercase (majuscule) and lowercase (minuscule) form. The letter sigma has an additional lowercase form (ς) used in the final position:



Greek inscription in Cypriot syllabic script

upper case																							
Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
lower case																							
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ ς	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω

Diacritics

In addition to the letters, the Greek alphabet features a number of diacritical signs: three different accent marks (acute, grave, and circumflex), originally denoting different shapes of pitch accent on the stressed vowel; the so-called breathing marks (rough and smooth breathing), originally used to signal presence or absence of word-initial /h/; and the diaeresis, used to mark the full syllabic value of a vowel that would otherwise be read as part of a diphthong. These marks were introduced during the course of the Hellenistic period. Actual usage of the grave in handwriting saw a rapid decline in favor of uniform usage of the acute during the late 20th century, and it has only been retained in typography.

After the writing reform of 1982, most diacritics are no longer used. Since then, Greek has been written mostly in the simplified monotonic orthography (or monotonic system), which employs only the acute accent and the diaeresis. The traditional system, now called the polytonic orthography (or polytonic system), is still used internationally for the writing of Ancient Greek.

Punctuation

In Greek, the question mark is written as the English semicolon, while the functions of the colon and semicolon are performed by a raised point (•), known as the *ano teleia* (άνω τελεία). In Greek the *comma* also functions as a *silent letter* in a handful of Greek words, principally distinguishing *ό,τι* (ό,ti, "whatever") from *ότι* (όti, "that").^[31]

Ancient Greek texts often used *scriptio continua* ('continuous writing'), which means that ancient authors and scribes would write word after word with no spaces or punctuation between words to differentiate or mark boundaries.^[32] *Boustrophedon*, or bi-directional text, was also used in Ancient Greek.

Latin alphabet

Greek has occasionally been written in the *Latin script*, especially in areas under *Venetian rule* or by Greek Catholics. The term *Frankolevantinika* / Φραγκολεβαντίνικα applies when the Latin script is used to write Greek in the cultural ambit of Catholicism (because *Frankos* / Φράγκος is an older Greek term for West-European dating to when most of (Roman Catholic Christian) West Europe was under the control of the *Frankish Empire*). *Frankochiotika* / Φραγκοχιώτικα (meaning "Catholic Chiot") alludes to the significant presence of Catholic missionaries based on the island of *Chios*. Additionally, the term *Greeklsh* is often used when the Greek language is written in a Latin script in online communications.^[33]

The Latin script is nowadays used by the *Greek-speaking communities of Southern Italy*.

Hebrew alphabet

The *Yevanic* dialect was written by *Romaniote* and *Constantinopolitan Karaite* Jews using the *Hebrew Alphabet*.^[34]

Arabic alphabet

Some *Greek Muslims from Crete* wrote their *Cretan Greek* in the *Arabic alphabet*. The same happened among *Epirote Muslims in Ioannina*. This usage is sometimes called *aljamiado* as when *Romance languages* are written in the Arabic alphabet.^[35]

See also

- Modern Greek
 - Varieties of Modern Greek
- Medieval Greek
- Ancient Greek
 - Ancient Greek dialects

Euboea	Ionia	Athens	Corinth	modern
Α	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	Α
Β	Β	Β	Β	Β
Γ	Γ	Λ	Γ	Γ
Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
Ϝ	-	Ϝ	Ϝ	(F)
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ζ
Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Η
⊕⊕⊕	⊕⊕⊕	⊕⊕⊕	⊕⊕⊕	Θ
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
Χ	Ξ	(X)	Ξ	Ξ
Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
Π	Π	Π	Π	Π
Ϻ	-	-	Ϻ	(M)
Ϙ	Ϙ	Ϙ	Ϙ	(Q)
Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
Σ	Ξ	Σ	-	Σ
Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
Ψ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
(Φ)	Ψ	(Φ)	Ψ	Ψ
-	Ω	-	-	Ω

Ancient epichoric variants of the Greek alphabet from Euboea, Ionia, Athens, and Corinth comparing to modern Greek

- Hellenic languages
- List of Greek and Latin roots in English
- List of medical roots, suffixes and prefixes

Notes

1. A comprehensive overview in J.T. Hooker's *Mycenaean Greece* (Hooker 1976, Chapter 2: "Before the Mycenaean Age", pp. 11–33 and passim); for a different hypothesis excluding massive migrations and favoring an autochthonous scenario, see Colin Renfrew's "Problems in the General Correlation of Archaeological and Linguistic Strata in Prehistoric Greece: The Model of Autochthonous Origin" (Renfrew 1973, pp. 263–276, especially p. 267) in *Bronze Age Migrations* by R.A. Crossland and A. Birchall, eds. (1973).
2. The four cases that are found in all stages of Greek are the nominative, genitive, accusative, and vocative. The dative/locative of Ancient Greek disappeared in the late Hellenistic period, and the instrumental case of Mycenaean Greek disappeared in the Archaic period.
3. There is no particular morphological form that can be identified as 'subjunctive' in the modern language, but the term is sometimes encountered in descriptions even if the most complete modern grammar (Holton et al. 1997) does not use it and calls certain traditionally-'subjunctive' forms 'dependent'. Most Greek linguists advocate abandoning the traditional terminology (Anna Roussou and Tasos Tsangalidis 2009, in *Meletes gia tin Elliniki Glossa*, Thessaloniki, Anastasia Giannakidou 2009 "Temporal semantics and polarity: The dependency of the subjunctive revisited", *Lingua*); see Modern Greek grammar for explanation.

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6. Renfrew 2003, p. 35; Georgiev 1981, p. 192.
7. Gray & Atkinson 2003, pp. 437–438; Atkinson & Gray 2006, p. 102.

8. "Ancient Tablet Found: Oldest Readable Writing in Europe" (<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2011/03/110330-oldest-writing-europe-tablet-greece-science-mycenae-greek>). National Geographic Society. 30 March 2011. Retrieved 22 November 2013.
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12. Browning 1983.
13. Alexiou 1982, p. 161.
14. "Greece" (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gr.html>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved 23 January 2010.
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External links

General background

- [Greek Language \(https://web.archive.org/web/20051013090119/http://www.bartleby.com/65/gr/Greeklan.html\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20051013090119/http://www.bartleby.com/65/gr/Greeklan.html), Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia.
- [The Greek Language and Linguistics Gateway \(http://greeklinguistics.com\)](http://greeklinguistics.com), useful information on the history of the Greek language, application of modern Linguistics to the study of Greek, and tools for learning Greek.
- [Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, The Greek Language Portal \(http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/index.html\)](http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/index.html), a portal for Greek language and linguistic education.
- [The Perseus Project \(http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/\)](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/) has many useful pages for the study of classical languages and literatures, including dictionaries.
- [Ancient Greek Tutorials \(http://ucbclassics.dreamhosters.com/ancgreek/ancient_greek_start.html\)](http://ucbclassics.dreamhosters.com/ancgreek/ancient_greek_start.html), Berkeley Language Center of the University of California, Berkeley

Language learning

- [Hellenistic Greek Lessons \(https://web.archive.org/web/20171222162856/https://greeklinguistics.com/grammar/\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20171222162856/https://greeklinguistics.com/grammar/) Greek-Language.com provides a free online grammar of Hellenistic Greek.
- [komvos.edu.gr \(http://www.komvos.edu.gr/\)](http://www.komvos.edu.gr), a website for the support of people who are being taught the Greek language.
- [New Testament Greek \(http://www.ntgreek.net/\)](http://www.ntgreek.net/) Three graduated courses designed to help students learn to read the Greek New Testament
- [Books on Greek language that are taught at schools in Greece \(page in Greek\) \(http://www.pi-schools.gr/lessons/hellenic/\)](http://www.pi-schools.gr/lessons/hellenic/)
- [Greek Swadesh list of basic vocabulary words \(from Wiktionary's Swadesh list appendix\)](#)
- [USA Foreign Service Institute Modern Greek basic course \(https://www.livelingua.com/fsi-greek-course.php\)](https://www.livelingua.com/fsi-greek-course.php)
- [Aversa, Alan. "Greek Inflector" \(http://www.u.arizona.edu/~aversa/greek/\)](http://www.u.arizona.edu/~aversa/greek/). University of Arizona. Identifies the grammatical functions of all the words in sentences entered, using Perseus.

Dictionaries

- [Greek Lexical Aids \(https://web.archive.org/web/20190711164623/https://www.greeklinguistics.com/Dictionaries.html\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20190711164623/https://www.greeklinguistics.com/Dictionaries.html), descriptions of both online lexicons (with appropriate links) and Greek Lexicons in Print.
- [The Greek Language Portal \(http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/index.html\)](http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/index.html), dictionaries of all forms of Greek (Ancient, Hellenistic, Medieval, Modern)
- [scanned images from S. C. Woodhouse's English–Greek dictionary \(https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/Woodhouse/\)](https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/Woodhouse/), 1910

Literature

- [Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies \(http://www.snhell.gr/en/index.html\)](http://www.snhell.gr/en/index.html), a non-profit organization that promotes modern Greek literature and culture
- [Research lab of modern Greek philosophy \(https://web.archive.org/web/20070219040636/http://www.kenef.phil.uoi.gr/static/digital.htm\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20070219040636/http://www.kenef.phil.uoi.gr/static/digital.htm), a large e-library of modern Greek texts/books

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